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First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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It is the organ of no sect or party—entered with no partizan or party zeal, and is devoted by the great interests of religion and education, to a candid appeal to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

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For the Pacific

THOUGHTS AT SUNSET.

Oh what a beauteous world is here, how smiling and how fair,
Alas, that such should be the home of heart-corroding care;
I watch the hues of sunset gleam upon the western sky,
I mark the darkness deepening in the blue expanse on high,
The gem-bespangled robe of night is cast o'er earth and sea,
And I with anxious longing turn, my God, my life, to Thee.

Yon glorious spheres, whose numbers vast, Archangels may not count,
Yon lights sublime where never yet a mortal step might mount,
Yon azure arch, yon rock-girt sea and you luxuriant land,
God of the boundless universe! creation hymns thy praise,
And I, throughout life's changeful hour, a grateful heart would raise
To thee, my God—my Father—all, around whose throne divine,
Unending bliss alone is found, unfolding glories shine.

Oh earth! thou'rt bright and beautiful, a scene most passing fair,
Yet thou shalt be more lovely far, a realm beyond compare;
I see thee rise, a deathless shore with amaranthine fields
Whose crystal stream immortal youth and fadeless verdure yields,
Where throned as prophet, priest, and King, more dear than all beside,
Rose reigneth, Fount of light and love, the crowned, the crucified!
Blessing and glory be to Him who died a world to save,
Hosanna to the victor King who triumphed o'er the grave.

VALERIA.

THE HEIGHT OF HONESTY.

Three friends once, in the course of conversation,
Touched upon honesty. "No virtue better,"
Says Dick, quite lost in sweet self-admiration,
"I'm sure I'm honest—aye, beyond the letter;
You know the field I farm; well, underground
My plow stuck in the middle of a furrow;
And there a pot of silver coin I found.
My land-lord has it without fail, to-morrow."

So modestly his good intents he told:
"But well," says Bobby, "we soon shall see who's best.
A stranger left me uncounted gold;
And I don't touch it; which is honestest?"
"Your deeds are pretty good," says Jack, "but I
Know one much better, could that all folks hear'd it),
Hear then the highest pitch of honesty,
I borrowed an umbrella—*and returned it.*"

Needle's Eye.

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of the needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven."

Many persons who read this passage, receive no very clear idea of its meaning. All admit that it is impossible for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, yet we cannot doubt the salvation of some rich men. Now we are informed by travellers, that all the cities of the east are surrounded by high and massive walls. At certain points these walls have passways for the entrance and exit of the inhabitants. By the side of these are those that are smaller, used by foot passengers, and by those who have occasion to go in and out at night. They were called "the needle's eye." A camel without any burden could pass through, with much dificulty. Now just as a camel must be relieved of his burden before he could pass through the "needle's eye," so the rich man must lay off his heart the riches of the world, and consecrate them and himself to the service and glory of God. For it is utterly impossible to serve God and mammon. It is much easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a man, whose heart is set upon the world, to enter heaven. What then will become of many who are professors of religion? Worldly-minded, money-loving christians, we leave you to ponder upon this solemn question. To you it is one of deep and eternal importance.

ORIENTAL WIT.—A young man going on a journey intrusted a hundred *dinars* to an old man. When he came back, the old man denied having had any money deposited with him, and he was had up before the khazee.

"Where were you, young man, when you delivered this money?"

"Under a tree."

"Take my seal and summon that tree," said the Judge. "Go, young man, and tell the tree to come hither, and the tree will obey you when you show it my seal."

The young man went in wonder. After he had been gone for some time, the khazee said to the old man;

"He is long—do you think he has got there yet?"

"No," said the old man, "he has not got there yet, it is at some distance."

"How knowest thou, old man," cried the khazee, "where that tree is?"

The young man returned, and said the tree would not come.

"He has been here, young man, and given his evidence—the money is thine."

BIBLE AND POLITICS—REVIEW.
No. 5.

I have before referred to the latest and best authority on American criminal law, being Mr. Wharton's. In sec. 2527 he thus refers to the great case of Midale vs. Girard, 2 Howard S. C. Rep. 198. "In the important case which settled the validity of Mr. Girard's will, the Supreme Court of the United States has placed the doctrine on a foundation which cannot, on constitutional grounds, be shaken. It will be recollected that the heirs at law, endeavored to set aside the will on the ground that, as it provided for a system of education from which ecclesiastics were to be excluded, it was void at common law and the charity fell. "We are compelled to admit," says Mr. Justice Story, in giving the opinion of the Court, "that although Christianity be a part of the common law of the State, yet it is so in this qualified sense, THAT ITS DIVINE ORIGIN AND TRUTH ARE ADMITTED, and therefore it is not to be maliciously and openly reviled and blasphemed against to the annoyance of believers, or the injury of the public." This view, Mr. Binney, on the part of the devisees in that great argument which has assumed a judicial weight from its fairness as well as from its ability, did not dispute. "Christianity," said Mr. Binney, "is part of the law of Pennsylvania, it is true, but what Christianity and to what intent? It is Christianity with liberty of conscience to all, and to the intent that its doctrines should not be vilified, profaned or exposed to ridicule. It is Christianity for the defense and protection of those who believe, not for the persecution of those who do not." Christianity is the *bed rock* which underlies our whole social system, and as has been seen in the quotation made from the Roman law, by Chief Justice Kent, the religion of every country, from the earliest history of the human race, must necessarily be the foundation of its civil polity. I will, in this number, give some further extracts from Mr. Wharton's work, which expresses in clear terms the relation of Christianity to law. I quote at length, both from decisions and this author, because single paragraphs do not always give the true meaning when taken isolated and apart from the general scope of the argument.

Sec. 2539. The difficulties which have attended the consideration of the inquiry, how far Christianity is a part of the common law, have arisen from a confusion of the two main relations in [which the one comes in contact with the other. These relations are Sec. 2540 (a), the spiritual, in which Christianity claims and obtains simply that protection which any religious institution, adhered to by a respectable portion of the community is entitled to receive. Sec. 2541 (b), the moral and economical, in which Christianity is the basis of our whole legal and political system, infringments of its laws being punished by the secular authorities to the same effect as offences prohibited by statute.

Sec. 2542 (a). *The Spiritual.* Under this head may be ranked a class of cases which are often, though not erroneously, cited as proof of the elementary position of the incorporation of Christianity into the common law, viz: Those in which it is held indictable to disturb Christian congregations when in the act of worship; to publicly and grossly blaspheme, &c.; to publish any scandalous libel on the Christian religions; or, *to be guilty of any public and voluntary labor on the Lord's day* in such a way as to interfere with the general quiet. The author goes on in this section to show that these offences are indictable without necessarily involving the inquiry that Christianity is part of the common law. "For," he says, "it is a common nuisance, and punishable as such by indictment at common law, to disturb the religious worship of others, or flagrantly or indecently insult their religious belief, whatever may be their creed." He concludes this section as follows; "We may therefore conclude that, while the spiritual element in Christianity is protected by the common law, the former does not so enter into the latter as to place matters of religious faith within the jurisdiction of the civil authorities either for vindication or enforcement."

Sec. 2543 (b). *The moral and economical.* "In this view Christianity underlies the whole common law. To illustrate this, the following points may be noticed:

1. The family and social relations.
2. The marital relation.
3. The Judicial relation.

Sec. 2544 (1). *The family and social relation.* As to this there can be no question. In the most polished nations of antiquity, before the introduction of Christianity, and now, in all classes of non-Christian countries, no law existed, or exists, to exact the nurture of parents and of young children; or, in other words, the maintenance of the home system. Even in the languages of most of these nations the word HOME has no place. And the same hard temper exhibits itself in the merely social relations. Great philosophers indeed there have been, who declared it to be immoral to refuse aid to dependents when such aid is necessary to preserve life; to be guilty of negligence in the discharge of trusts or offices, whereby injury accrues to others; or to violate the decencies and sanctities of life or death. But these opinions of philosophers were purely speculative and eccentric, nor was it pretended there was any law to enforce them, unless such law should be made for the specific purpose. Thus the parent could with impunity disband his family and cast his children to the winds, or the child could refuse succor to an aged and destitute parent. There was no obligation required in the community to support the sick or the incapable, of which a striking proof is found in the fact that, until the propagation of Christianity, no such thing as a hospital was known. Even in the most refined classical era, no violation of social or domestic duty was held punishable unless it fell within the very few overt acts which were prohibited by statute. Now observe how different it is with THE COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA. With us it is held indictable for any one to refuse succor to another to whom he is bound by social or domestic ties, e. g., child to parent, parent to child, husband to wife, master to servant, or even—when by peculiar circumstances, the duty of protection is created from one to the other—stranger to stranger. Few criminal cases are now more frequent than those in which the law steps in and enforces these very duties. The master who refuses to supply his apprentice with suitable food, the husband who neglects the proper nurture of his wife, the stranger who lets a helpless infant starve at his gate, have each when injuries ensue been held penally responsible. Now on what principle do these cases rest? Certainly not on statute, because there is no statute on the subject. They are sustained on the broad principle of common law, that when a duty is violated a penalty will be imposed. *But what is there to declare the duty?* And the only method of solving this difficulty is by resort to the great substratum of Christian ethics, on which the common law, as declared judicially by the English courts, from whence we took it, is founded.

Sec. 2545 (2). *The marital relation.* This stands on still stronger grounds. Offences against the marital relation, involving, in fact, the whole class of offences against chastity, even when unaccompanied by force, have been held indictable in this country at common law; while in England, except when amounting to public nuisances, they are only cognizable in the ecclesiastical courts. And this is an extremely important fact. In England not only is Christianity established by law, but, to enforce its moral code, a special range of courts the ecclesiastical—is provided. Now with us Christianity as a spiritual system is not established by law, but as a moral and economical it is; and to enforce it in this relation, we have borrowed all the economical and moral jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical tribunals, and worked it into our common law courts. If we search therefore for the source from whence we derive the authority to declare that offences against the marital relation are penal, we trace it directly through the ecclesiastical courts of England to the moral code of the New Testament which these courts were established to enforce.

Sec. 2546 (3). *The judicial relation.* The whole sanction of public justice rests on religion; and unless there be a positive conscientious dissent, on Christianity. On the Bible must all witnesses, judges and jurors be sworn before entering on their duties, unless they have conscientious scruples against such an oath. In all cases where such scruples do not definitely and affirmatively exist, the law takes the responsibility and requires the invocation of the God of the Bible before it will permit its officers to enter on their functions or witnesses brought to testify before these officers, to be heard. And it punishes with tremendous severity a violation of this oath. For that it is the *oath* that becomes an essential element in the crime of perjury, is obvious from the fact that, if the oath was not administered regularly, the offence is not proved, though the false statement got to the jury and had been acted upon by them. It cannot be disputed therefore that while on the one hand, the Bible is not forced upon conscientious dissent, it is, nevertheless, at the foundation of our whole judicial system, so far as the great question of the execution of justice is concerned."

This completes my long extracts. I might have cited many other authorities, especially from courts in the New England States, but they will be found on reference to the elementary work of Mr. Wharton, and as Yankeedom does not seem agreeable to some persons I have made my extracts from opinions in the courts of the Middle and Southern States. I have furnished ample authority from the time of Bracton, who is said to have written in the year 1270, down to the year 1857, the date of Mr. Wharton's publication. During this long period I find no adjudged case holding a contrary doctrine, and as Judge Duncan said, the subject is indeed trite. In every age fanatic infidelity has attacked the principle but it has stood, and we hope may continue to stand against the open assaults of the infidel or the more dangerous attacks of misguided friends.

I here conclude what I have to say as to Christianity being a part of the formation of the common law so far as morality is concerned. My next number will discuss how far the Constitution of California has limited legislative control over this principle and to what extent we may safely go consistently with all just Constitutional rights and guarantees.

LAYMAN.

AN INTERESTING SIGHT.—When passing along the street this morning about 10 o'clock, we were regaled with a sight not often seen in this or any other country. There were assembled on the pavement, in the vicinity of the Tehuantepec Shipping Company's Office, at the corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets, some eighteen or twenty male and female colored persons, who arrived here by the steamer on Monday last, from the State of Mississippi, where they had been slaves, and were manumitted, by the will of their master, who died December last. Most of them are good looking young men and women, fit for service. Several of them were hired on the spot by ladies who found the opportunity a good one, both to exercise their benevolence, and to secure good servants cheap. The remainder of them, we doubt not, will look for employment, and find it soon.

We learn that the master of these slaves was Mr. Norton, of Hines county, Mississippi, and that the slaves thus manumitted were connected with his household. By directions contained in his will, they were sent by the executors to California, their passage paid, and a draft of $1,000 forwarded, to be distributed among them on their arrival here. They drew their money this morning.—*S. F. Bulletin of Wednesday 15th.*

An Exciting Incident—A Madman in a Balloon.

An affair of this nature took place some fifteen days or three weeks ago at the most, on the occasion of the last ascent but one of the celebrated and lucky aeronant Mons. Godard. Mr. Godard took with him on that day, as his *compagnon de voyage*, a wealthy private gentleman, who paid 1,000 francs for the privilege of sharing in the perils of the expedition. The weather could not have been more propitious, and the balloon shot up rapidly to a considerable altitude. "What effect does that produce upon you?" asked Mr. Godard of his companion. "Nothing," said the latter laconically. The baloon still ascended; when 1,000 feet higher Mr. Godard interrogated a third time his companion—"And now?"—"Nothing, nothing; not the shadow of a fear whatever. Keep on mounting. I have given 1,000 francs in order to experience some emotion: I must do so, and I will not descend before I have felt some emotion." Mr. Godard commenced to laugh; he believed at once that it was all a joke. "Will you ascend, once more?" demanded the traveller, seizing him by the throat and shaking him with violence; "when shall I feel some emotion?" Mr. Godard relates that at this moment he felt himself lost. A sudden and dreadful revelation broke upon him, in regarding the strangely dilated eyes of his *compagnon de voyage*: he had to do with a madman. If even the unfortunate æronaut had had any defensive weapons he would after all have been incapable of defending himself; but it is not usual for people to furnish themselves with pistols for a voyage in a balloon, and certainly one would not dream of meeting with a warlike encounter in the stars. The earth was 5,000 feet beneath—most horrible depth; and the least movement of the now furious madman might cause the car to capsize. M. Godard, with the presence of mind acquired by him in so many of his daring aerial expeditions, made all these reflections in the space of a second. The madman was possessed of prodigious muscular force. M. Godard did not even attempt to defend himself. "What do you wish from me?" asked he, with a calm tone and submissive air. "Simply to amuse myself in seeing you turn a summersault," answered the madman, with a ferocious smile. "But first I have my idea. I wish to see if I can't find some emotion up there. I must put myself astride on the semicircle." The madman indicated with his finger the upper part of the balloon. Just in speaking, he commenced to climb along the cords which held the car attached to the balloon. Mons. Godard, who had not before trembled for himself, was forced to do so now for the madman. "At least," observed M. Godard, "allow me to put this cord around your body, so that you may be attached to the baloon." "Be it so," said the madman, who appeared to comprehend the utility of the precaution.

This done, furnished with the cord of safety, the madman commenced to climb among the ropes with the agility of a squirrel. He reached the balloon and placed himself astride the semicircle. Once there, he rent the air with shouts of triumph, and drew his knife from his pocket. "What are you going to do?" asked M. Godard, who feared he might have the idea of ripping open the balloon. To make myself comfortable forthwith." Uttering these words, the madman cut slowly the cord of safety which M. Godard had attached to his body. With a single puff of wind to shake the balloon, the miserable creature must roll over into the abyss! M. Godard shut his eyes in order not to see. The madman claps his hands; he cannot contain himself for delight. He spurs the balloon with his heel, as if on horseback to guide its flight. M. Godard had not time to make a movement or put in a single word. Before he was able to divine the infernal intention of the madman, the latter, still astride the semicircle, had cut four of the cordages which suspended the car to the balloon! The car inclines horribly—it only holds by two, I was going to say one cord, so slight, do they appear! It would have been all over with M. Godard if he had not grasped desperately at the two remaining. The knife of the madman approaches the last cords—yet a moment and all will be over. "A word, a single word," cried M. Godard. "What is it you wish?" said the madman, astonished. "At this moment," continued the æronaut, hurriedly, "we are at a height of 5,000 feet; death is not sure to ensue from a fall from this elevation! Tumble for tumble, I much prefer to fall from such a height and to be killed outright, rather than to risk being only lamed—have the charity to precipitate me from a height of 9,000 feet only." "Ah! that'll do!" said the madman whom the mention of a more horrible fall charmed amazingly. M. Godard follows heroically his purpose, and throws over an enormous quantity of ballast. The balloon makes a powerful bound, and mounts 500 feet in a few seconds. Only—and whilst the madman surveys this operation with a moaning air—the æronaut thinks to accomplish another, in a sense quite contrary. The quick eye of M. Godard had remarked that amongst the cords spared by the madman figures the one leading to the valve. His plan is taken: he draws the cord, it opens the valve fixed in the upper part of the balloon for the purpose of allowing any excess of the hydrogen gas to escape, and the result which he hoped for was not long in making itself apparent. Little by little the madman becomes drowsy, asphyxiated, and M. Godard allows the balloon to descend slowly to the earth.

The drama is finished. Arrived on *terra firma*, M. Godard, not bearing any hatred to the author of his perilous voyage, hastens to restore him to animation, and had him conveyed, hands and feet bound, to the neighboring station.—*Courrier de l'Europe.*

Lamartine on the Psalms of David.

The last Psalm ends with a chorus to the praise of God, in which the poet calls on all people, all implements of sacred music, all the stars to join. Sublime taste of that opera of sixty years, sung by the shepherd, the hero, the king, and the old man! In this closing Psalm we see the almost inarticulate enthusiasm of the lyric poet; so rapidly do the words press to his lips, floating upwards toward God their source, like a smoke of the great fire of the soul wafted by the tempest! Here we see David, or rather the human heart itself with all the God-given notes of grief, joy, tears, and adoration—poetry sanctified to its highest expression, a vase of perfume broken on the steps of the temple, and shedding abroad its odors from the heart of David to the heart of all humanity. Hebrew, Christian, or even Mahommedan, every religion, every complaint, every prayer has taken from this vase, shed on the heights of Jerusalem, wherewith to give forth their accents. The little shepherd has become the master of the sacred choir of the universe. There is not a worship on earth which prays not with his words, or sings not with his voice. A chord of his harp is to be found in all choirs, resounding everywhere, and forever in unison with the echoes of Horeb and Engedi! David is the psalmist of eternity; what a destiny—what a power hath poetry when inspired by God! As for myself, when my spirit is excited, or devotional, or sad, and seeks for an echo to its enthusiasm, its devotion, or its melancholy, I do not open Pindar or Horace, or Hafiz, those purely Academic poets; neither do I find within myself murmurings to express my emotion. I open the book of Psalms, and there I find words which seem to issue from the soul of the ages, and which penetrate even to the heart of all generations. Happy the bard who has thus become the eternal hymn, the personified prayer and complaint of all humanity! If we look back to that remote age when such songs resounded over the world; if we consider that, while the lyric poetry of all the most cultivated nations only sang of wine, love, blood, and the victories of coursers at the games of Elidus, we are seized with profound astonishment at the mystic accents of the shepherd prophet, who speaks to God the Creator, as one friend to another, who understands and praises His great works, admires His justice, implores His mercy, and becomes as it were, an anticipative echo of the evangelic poetry, speaking the soft words of Christ before his coming. Prophet or not, as he may be considered by Christian or skeptic, none can deny in the poet-king an inspiration granted to no other man. Read Greek or Latin poetry after a Psalm, and see how pale it looks!—*Lamartine's Cours de Literature.*

From the College Echo.

Thoughts on Ignorance.

Were a state of ignorance imposed upon any man as a punishment for crime, none but the greatest crimes would deserve so heavy a penalty. A punishment more dreadful could hardly be conceived. Physical bondage, the galling chain, the dark dungeon, may be borne, but who could endure this mental bondage, this heavier chain, this darker dungeon, of ignorance? Like the unhappy man, who, while suffering the most intense agonies of thirst, heard on every hand the ripplings of cool fountains, but was not permitted to drink; so the mind chained down in ignorance, would be placed in a world full of the cool fountains of knowledge, and the bubbling springs of science; yet debarred from the cooling draught. Happily, however, there is but one crime which entails this punishment upon the offender, and that is *indolence.*

The ignorant man is, in an imperfect chrysalis state, and can never rise to the true dignity of manhood, until he casts off this torpidity, and bursts forth, glorious as the butterfly, soaring up into the clear sunshine of knowledge. Wrapped up in this strange web of ignorance, his moth-like mind sleeps away the precious hours of time. For him, in vain the bright sun pours forth light and warmth; in vain, gay flowers deck the green lawn, and heath and hill; in vain, spring clothes the earth with a coronet of beauty. Surrounded by mysteries into which even angels would fain look, the ignorant man is indifferent. He is mentally blind and deaf. He sees not the beauties of nature; hears not the harmonious music of the principles of science. To him the rock-ribbed earth reads no history of by-gone ages; the murmurings of the ocean surge breathe no tale to his ear; the moaning winds, rustling around his pathway, move him not to thoughtfulness; the beautiful rainbow, the golden-tinged cloud, all the ever changing scenes in the great panorama of nature, fail to please his eye, or chase his soul. The lurid lightning, and all those mysterious forces of nature which science teaches how to control, are to him objects of superstition and dread. For him nature has no voice of instruction. His soul mounts not by these ladders into communion with the unseen and the infinite. Unhappy indeed is he who is shut out from all the joys of knowledge, who hears no answering echoes in nature, responding to the utterances of his own consciousness; to whose better nature these constellated glories which robe the universe with a panoply of light, speak no lofty words of sympathy and encouragement, and point to no high destiny. Yet, such is the state of the ignorant man!

The ignorant fail of the great end of life. The laws of our nature, unchanging as the laws of the material universe, require that her minds should be cultivated and developed. This life is but a brief school term, in which we are to prepare for a higher and nobler life. It would be vain and idle to speculate upon the joys or the employments of that other existence, but we may safely infer that the mind, when freed from matter, and circumscribed by no narrow limits, will soar to dazzling heights of knowledge, and continue through countless ages, to mount higher and higher, into realms of purer ether and clearer vision. If such are to be the occupations of that other sphere, then what preparation will the mind have, whose wings have never been spread for even the limited flights of this contracted region?

JAMES A. DALY.

Inhuman Bigotry.

The Placerville *Observer*, in an eloquent philippic on the conduct of a Catholic priest, as *inhuman bigotry*, relates the following:

"On Friday last, a worthy young Irishman by the name of Crozier, was killed by a falling rock in a hydraulic claim on Spanish Hill. This unfortunate young man was universally esteemed for his strictly moral character and exemplary conduct, and as he had long been an active member of the El Dorado Temple of Honor, the members of the order resolved to bury him according to the usages of the Temple in such cases. Upon subsequently learning that deceased was a member of the Roman Church, and that the priest had protested against the funeral ceremonies being performed by a secret order, the church was permitted to take the body for interment.

Accordingly, on Sunday last, the body was conveyed to the Catholic Church in this city, where a funeral discourse was delivered by Father Handy, the priest who officiates in this place. It is this discourse which has called forth this article, and which beside, has given rise to more street talk than any discourse which has hitherto been uttered in this region. The reverend gentleman's sermon was little else, from beginning to end, than a vindictive tirade against all secret societies. He denounced all such organizations in unmeasured terms, as being opposed to religion, and in open violence against the will of Mother Church. Said he—"If my father and mother belonged to one of these secret societies and were both upon their death beds, with all the devils of hell around them, I could not raise my hand to save them, or even give them Christian burial!" The reverend Father then went on to explain that the only reason why the Church deigned to grant the right of burial in this instance, was based upon the fact that some months since deceased had most solemnly promised to withdraw from the Sons of Temperance."

Connect-de-coot.

A number of years ago, says a writer in the *Democratic Age*, happening to be in Paris on a 4th of July, with many other Americans, we agreed to celebrate the day by a dinner at the Hotel Maurice. There were 72 of us in all. We had but one guest—M. de Tocqueville, who had then rendered himself famous by his great work upon Democracy in America. During the festivities of the evening, after the cloth had been removed, and speechifying had commenced, some gentleman alluded *en passant*, to the fact that he was born in Connecticut.

"*Connect-de-coot*," exclaimed Monsieur de Tocqueville, as he suddenly rose with the enthusiasm of a Frenchman, "Vy Messieurs, I will tell you, vid the permission of the president of this festi-val, one very tee-tal story, and then I will give you von grand sentiment, to dat little State you call Connect-de-coot. Von day ven I vas in de gallery of the House of Representatif, I held von map of the Confederation in my hand. Dere was von leetal yellow spot dat dey call Connect-de-coot. I found by the Constitution, he was entitled to six of his boys to represent him on dat floor. But ven I make de acquaintance person-elle wid de member, I find dat more than tirty of the Representatif on dat floor vas born in Connect-de-coot. And then ven I vas in the gallery of the House of the Senate, I find de Constitution permit Connect-de-coot to send two of his boys to represent him in dat Legislature. But vonce more ven I make de acquaintance person-elle of de Senator, I find nine of the Senator was porn in Connect-de-coot. So den, gentlemen, I have made my leetal speech; now I will give you my grand sentiment:

Connect-de-coot, the leetle yellow spot dat make the clock-pedlar, school-master, and de Senator. De first give you time; de second tell you what you do wid him; and de third, make your law and your civilization." And then, as he was resuming his seat amidst roars of laughter, he rose again, and with that particular gesticulation which characterises all Frenchmen in moments of excitement, he shook his finger tremulously over the assembled *convives*, and exclaimed at the top of his voice, "Ah! gentlemen, dat leetal yellow State you call Connect-de-coot, is one grand miracle to me."

GAMBLING AT WASHINGTON.—It is stated that the vice of gambling has fearfully increased in the national capital, many large establishments devoted to it being maintained in extravagant style. The proprietor of one of the most extensive of these dens recently failed, and his property was sold at auction in consequence of his having lost the enormous sum of $130,000, said to have been won by a Senator. A correspondent of a leading Philadelphia paper states that it is notorious that these gambling resorts have done more to demoralize legislation than all the other demoralizing and corrupting influences which have been brought to bear upon weak, wicked, or venal members of Congress. He adds, that when the desk drawers of the gambler above referred to, were opened at the auction sale, numerous bills relating to schemes before Congress, were exposed to the public view.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1859.

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TOWNE & ACCOM.

San Francisco, June 22, 1859.

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

The other day we overheard a man say to his friend "that the noon prayer-meetings would be changed to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, *exactly opposite the Theatre*." "Noon Prayer Meeting," the "Young Men's Christian Association," "opposite the Theatre," started a train of thought somewhat as follows:

It seems to be taken for granted that every body knows where the Theatre is. It is a prominent land mark *of* the city; to say "opposite the Theatre" is enough. The Theatre has become now-a-days, a chief central point, but we were particularly impressed with the contrast between the places, separated only by the width of Washington street, suggested by the remarks we heard.

Both establishments are places of public resort; both depend largely for support on the patronage of young men. Their doors are open for all, those of the rooms "exactly opposite the Theatre" all day and evening; of the Theatre, from sundown till midnight.—The latter is often thronged, the other seldom. The Theatre is for amusement; the votary of fashion, the lover of pleasure, the giddy, dissipated, restless adventurer after some new intoxicating folly, resort thither night after night, ever unsatisfied, ever crying out in the midst of their satiety "who will show us any good." While "exactly opposite the Theatre," men assemble together for far different purposes; prayer, serious and solemn views of the duties of life, the interests of eternity, to wait upon God, to be strengthened for the conflicts before them, to be girded up for the work of life, to view as from some lofty and serene mountain height the immortalities, and glories, and ever brightening destinies reserved in heaven for those that are faithful unto death. Stand, reader, at the door and see; study the crowd that about midnight are pouring out into the street from the "play."

The excitement is gone, disgust comes in with the reaction, you can see the soul is enervated and stupid. The senses are cloyed; the consciousness that it is all sham, adds to the wretchedness that closes around the heart; how many are glad it is over; how many in the depths of their restless, morbid feelings, upbraid themselves as "fools, for going."—Their money spent, their time lost, their self-respect gone, their hearts sick, refusing to be comforted.

Look now at those coming out of the rooms "exactly opposite the Theatre." See what a firm step; see that earnest, thoughtful, yet bright cloudless face and eye; the heart swells and throbs with a purpose and a hope, both born of God; the conscience in that man is void of offence; toned up and revived with an indwelling presence of his God; he is the partaker of a peace and rest, the world cannot take away; he goes to his lot and his work strengthened, sustained with the inspiration of his heavenly calling, he *feels*, he knows, he's an heir of Heaven. He goes not from the close mephitic vapors that rise from the Pit, and which sicken, poison and stifle the soul's best powers, to the drudgeries of a slave, but borne with the buoyant, thrilling ecstacy of a soul touched with heaven's own life, to a triumph and success in all that makes for present and eternal good.

Yes, they say the Theatre is a school of morals. What of it, when as a hot-bed of vice it unquestionably nurtures and ripens the rankest immoralities. Young man, if you are debating the question "whether to the Theatre at night, or to the rooms exactly opposite, at noon," look simply in the faces of those who come forth from these respective places; look at their lives, think of their hopes, reason on their endless joy or woe beyond the grave and chose. Will *you* go to the Theatre or to the room exactly opposite?

THE COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA.

The annual examination of the Preparatory Department of this Institution took place on Monday and Tuesday of the present week.—We have always been delighted with the exercises of this anniversary, but were never more so than on the present occasion. The students seem to have made a progress in their studies beyond that of any former year; a progress that plainly indicates thorough drilling and hard study. We were pleased with the respectful deportment, gentlemanly bearing and manly self respect of the pupils, but we were specially gratified with the accuracy, thought and promptness which characterized all their exercises. These excellencies demonstrated that they were taught to know *with certainty* what they knew, to know *why* they knew it, and to state it with ease and precision; which together constitute the sole end that ought to be aimed at in every system of liberal education.

While nearly all the classes in the examination receive our unqualified approbation, we feel, that several of them deserve our special praise, among which may be mentioned the classes in English Grammar, Cicero, Virgil, Xenophon, the Greek Reader, Greenleaf's Arithmetic and Geometry. Many of the specimens of drawing exhibited also were of a high order of excellence. The method of teaching English Grammar, adopted in this institution—which may be called the common sense method, or perhaps more correctly the science of the English language—is unsurpassed, we think, by any method we have ever known. It is simple, natural and plain, yet goes down into the very elements of the language, and lays its whole structure and philosophy naked before the mind. We sincerely wish it might be embodied in book-form, and become the standard of instruction in all the schools of our State.

On the whole we were never more impressed with the importance of this school, or felt more deeply its claims on the public. None, who are interested in the welfare of our people or, who would make our golden hills and fertile valleys attractive to families as a permanent home, it seems to us, can forget this infant institution now struggling into existence among us. It should be dear to every heart. It should occupy the first place in the public care. It should be cherished as the most important of those means, which are to give our young State character, dignity and influence among her sister States.

The public or commencement exercises were held in the Presbyterian church and consisted wholly of declamations by students appointed by a vote of the school. We cannot do justice to the performances by merely mentioning a few of the principal speakers, and we therefore give as full an account, as our columns will admit, and by giving a word to each we hope to present something like an accurate idea of that high order of elocution, which already distinguishes this institution as foremost in this desirable part of the education of our youth.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. A. Williams.

The salutatory, was a poem delivered by Fred'k W. Clarke, composed by his mother for the occasion. The lad did credit to himself as a speaker as well as justice to the poem. His enunciation was easy, distinct, and his delivery animated, catching sometimes the inspiration of the mother. We insert the following lines as part of the poem, and regret we have not room for all:

Turn over the leaves—compare the now and then,
Behold! the sword has yielded to the pen!—
The savage principle, that "Might makes Right,"
The Christian precept, Right alone, is Might!—
Then, Governments were narrow in their plan—
Now, they are based upon the rights of Man!
Then, science had her martyrs who sublime
Our human nature for all coming time—
Now, she is worshipped on the bended knee,
For she her laws we learn of Deity.
Religion then, could count its thousands slain
To trample free born thought, thank God, in vain—
None, now, are made to fear for conscience sake,
Imprisonment, the torture, and the stake.

Then, cumbrous chariots rolled in state along
On ponderous wheels, amid the ignorant throng,
Bearing stern rulers clad in "coats of mail,"—
But, now, the People's Coach, with its long trail
Of fire-lit clouds, takes up the quickened throng,
And fleeter than the wind, bears them along.
Then, sluggish barges hugged a leeward shore,
Forced onward by the boatman's clumsy oar—
Now commerce spreads her wing on every sea,
And rides the storm-tossed billows gallantly.

Then, human muscle toiled for meagre gain,
At the expense of life, and heart, and brain—
But, now, the human brain,—most wondrous gear
Supplies with ease, the weary muscle's place;
And man redeemed, no more a servile clod—
A slave to labor—rises from the sod
To hold sublime companionship with God.

Edward J. Carpenter spoke the "Bride of Malahide." Coming after the poem, he had the most difficult place in the programme, but before he left the stage, succeeded in fixing the attention of his hearers, and retired amid their applause.

"Lament for Lafayette," by James A. Dye; the fine voice, and the complete control he has of it, mark out young Dye as a speaker of uncommon promise.

"Speech of Patrick Henry," by H. Stow Sherry, was spoken with some energy, but rather too indistinctly for a full effect.

Mirabeau's "Franklin," by Geo. E. Howard, was spoken with a clear firm voice, and with evident appreciation of his subject.

Elijah Janes, would have been applauded by Everett himself, for so finely declaiming his "Free Institutions favorable to Literature."

"Cataline's Defence, by Frank H. Howard, would have been complete had not his manner been a little too theatrical. Howard is a splendid speaker. He is himself on the rostrum; and if in the scenes of active life and the stern trials of future years, he appears as he did on Wednesday last, no one who saw him then can doubt the success of his career.

"Execution of Montrose." This was spoken by John R. Glascock, who did himself credit.

Gordon F. Williams, admirably delivered "Emmett's Defence." The speaker seemed to be quite inspired with his theme.

"Death of Gen. Taylor," by Dyer A. Carpenter. There was no overacting by the speaker; his calm but earnest manner will do much for his success hereafter.

"Phastos," by Jno. S. Torrence. This young fellow has evidently a keen sense of the ludicrous, and is at home where there is a chance for fun.

"Republics," (Jefferson) by Chas. V. Howard, spoken with the feelings of one who believes in democracy.

"Spartious, the Gladiator," by B. A. Leonard. As good a voice as any of the speakers, full, sonorous, and may be made of most effective power. If a play of soul in his countenance can be made to correspond with his voice, Leonard is bound to be a first class speaker.

"The Old Hat," by W. A. Stewart. The imperturable gravity of this youth stamps him a master of others as he is of himself; It was refreshing to see, as well as hear him discourse so like one beyond his years.

"The Raven," (Poe) by D. L. Emerson. There is a difference of opinion how this crazed production of an insane genius ought to be read or spoken. The subject is an extremely difficult one to master, as there seems to be no pith to it except "Elen[illegible]" and "never more." Mr. Emerson was much applauded when he was done, but to tell the truth it is no fancy piece of ours. A little fellow who heard it, said "if he had a gun he would shoot that raven."

"Marmion's Adieu to Douglass," by T. Johnson, was well, very well spoken.

"Lochiel's Warning," a dialogue, did not interest us much.

"Meagher's Vindication," by W. H. Van Doren, spowed the speaker off to good advantage, he has a good voice, impressive gestures.

"Richie," by C. A. Lovell is as well spoken as we have ever heard it, and we have heard it spoken many times with great effect.

"Battle of Waterloo," by T. D. Winn, apart from a little defect in utterance, which by perseverance can be overcome, the piece was quite well spoken.

A most interesting feature of the exercises, consisted of the declamations of Hayne's great speech against Webster, and Webster's Demosthenian reply. Young Y'banez personated Hayne with a clearness of diction, purity of style and elegance of manner, which for a Chilian was extraordinary. Chas. A. Garter replied in a manner self-possessed, and dignified, and with a voice that filled the church to overflowing and yet well controlled. It was a rich treat to see these two enter with so much enthusiasm into the spirit of their pieces.

Y'banez has learned all his English at this Institution.

"The Bells" (Poe,) by Albert Lyle, this we think was the most difficult piece of any that was brought forward, but Lyle proved himself equal to his undertaking. We have never heard it so well rendered.

The closing speech was delivered by Frank H. Howard, "Voice of the School," written for the occasion. We understand it was written by the speaker. It was certainly one of rare merit, and it produced a strong impression.

In concluding this notice, we simply add, that if any of our readers imagine that we have exerted ourselves to lavish extravagant praise upon the institution, they are mistaken. We have said only what sheer justice compelled us. We might have said much more, and those who were present at the examination and anniversary exercises will bear us witness that we have said but little more than half of what might have been said. The favorable impression made upon the friends of the institution, and public generally is far in advance of that of any preceding year.

The College of California is now an established institution, and the man or men who by munificent donations, or personal enterprise, identify themselves with it in its early life, will have their names transmitted to the latest generations amid the honors of an undying fame.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.—Bishop Pierce, of the Methodist Church South, arrived in this city last week by the overland mail, together with his wife and daughter, all in good health and well pleased with the journey.

The Bishop comes to preside at the annual meeting of the Pacific Conference, which will be held in this city sometime in August or September.

He preached last Sabbath evening in Dr. Scott's pulpit to a large congregation. We hope the Bishop will be so charmed with the Christian courtesies of a free State, that he will be able to convince all in his region of country, that free State Ministers and Christians may safely be suffered to labor for the upbuilding of the kingdom of Christ in any part of the great field—the world.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Buckingham, successor of the Rev. Mr. Cutler, preached his first sermon last Sabbath in the Unitarian church in this city.

THE SEWING MACHINE.

In our columns to-day our readers will notice a card setting forth in brief words the merits of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. We were fortunate enough some four or five months ago to procure one of them, and being under no obligations to puff anybody, we can say what we please, provided it is the truth, about them. It is the best investment we have yet made. The machine is all that the proprietors say it is—and they are not any too modest or backward in their enumeration of its good and surprising qualities. Wheeler & Wilson's is an institution in our house henceforth. We'll sell books, chairs, carpets, china, tables, and other conveniences of civilization, but W. & W. no one can have except the Sheriff. It is an addition to life itself, or what is equal to it, a great saving of time. It works quick and well. It is easily kept in order when once understood. In reading the papers we find a great contest going on between different manufacturers for the palm. Of course we have no means of judging which machine is the best; we have seen no other tried but Wheeler & Wilson's; and what is better, the good lady that presides at the one in our house has no idea of trying any other. She is suited, pleased, delighted—so we shall let well enough alone.

On inquiry we find there are hundreds if not thousands in this State that concur with us in the appreciation of this great friend of the family. During the last eighteen months not less than $80,000 worth of Wheeler & Wilson's machines have been sold by Mr. Hayden. The demand has always exceeded the supply, and in order to be on the safe side for the future, Mr. Hayden has ordered a thousand machines for the next year's demand.

*** To clergymen's families a liberal deduction is made in the price. We have no doubt that among the many "surprises" that happen to them, the quiet surprise of a "Wheeler & Wilson" would be one of the pleasantest and most lasting that could turn up.

NOTES ON DR. SCOTT'S "BIBLE AND POLITICS."

BY REV. DR. ANDERSON.

MR. EDITOR: The subject before us in Chapter XV, of Dr. Scott's Tractate, in which he undertakes to prove that *our English version of the Bible is a sectarian book*. In our last number we set aside his definition of sect, and sectarian, as contrary to the facts in the case, and to the universal acceptation of these words; we are now to find their true meaning. "A sect," according to Webster, is "a body or number of persons, united in tenets chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party, by holding sentiments different from those of other men." Sectarian he defines "one of a sect, one of a party in religion, which has separated itself from the established Church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a kingdom." Sectarianism, he says, is "The disposition to dissent from the established Church or predominant religion, and to form new sects."

Johnson,—"A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets."

Richardson, defining the three words, sect, sectarianism, sectarist, says, "The doctrines followed—the party separated or following a particular or especial doctrine or creed—holding or teaching particular tenets or principles."

Dr. Campbell, in his Preliminary Dissertation, says of the word sect, "We, if I mistake not, *invariably* use it of those who form separate communions and do not associate with one another in religious worship and ceremonies. Thus we call Papists, Lutherans, Calvinists, different sects, not so much on account of their difference in opinion, as because they have established to themselves different fraternities to which, in what regards public worship, they confine themselves. Buck, in his Theol. Dict. says, "Sect is a collective term, comprehending all such as follow the doctrines and opinions of some divine or philosopher." So far as my knowledge goes, this is the only sense in which the words are used. A sect, then, is, simply a denomination of Christians separated from others, and a sectarian is a member of a sect or given denomination, thus we may say the Methodist, the Presbyterian, the Congregationalist, the Episcopal sect. All evangelical sects derive their peculiar doctrines, and profess to derive their forms of government from the Bible. Imperfection is a characteristic common to them all. To form an absolutely perfect system of doctrine and church polity would require, in the founders of a sect, a perfect understanding of the Word of God, and such perfection of knowledge never appeared on earth in human form, save in the "Word made flesh." Views of divine truth, more or less defective, mark every branch of the militant church.

From these definitions it is plain that a sectarian book is one which contains the peculiar doctrines of a given sect or denomination, and which maintains and defends those doctrines—thus the Methodist Book of Discipline, the Presbyterian Confession of faith, and the thirty-nine Articles of the English Church, are sectarian books—and indeed any work which strongly advocates the doctrine and polity of a particular church is sectarian. Such are some of the writings of Calvin and Luther, and Wesley, and such are the writings of all ecclesiastical controversialists. All sectarian books were made by sectarian men for a sectarian purpose, and all bear the marks of human weakness; not one is perfect, for the stream never rises higher than its fountain. Such I take to be the true meaning of a sectarian book, nor can any work be truly called sectarian which does not come within these conditions.

It is perfectly plain that such books have no right to a place in public schools composed of the children of different sects. If the English bible be sectarian, it is so in this sense, and because it is so, must be excluded from our State education. Dr. Scott tells us, "It was made by sectarian divines and for an avowedly sectarian purpose." Again, "There are several different and contradictory versions of the holy Scriptures, and the differences of these versions are sectarian differences," p. 93. On the assumption that the English Bible is marked by these sectarian differences, he insists upon excluding it from public schools. Thus he says, "so far as our organic laws are concerned, the Catholics have just as much right to call their version the Word of God, as we have to call our version the Word of God," p. 92. We admit that a purely sectarian perversion, bearing the name a translation of the Bible, might be made; in some parts of it, the Romish version made at Douay is a case in point, and we admit that such versions have no place in promiscuous schools; but we do utterly deny that our English Bible is, in any sense, so marked—mere verbal inaccuracies and imperfect grammatical constructions may exist, but the book itself, in its doctrine and spirit, is a simple rendering of the original—the very word of the living God, in an English, instead of a Hebrew and Greek form, and absolutely free from all sectarian taint or bias—we claim all this for our English Bible. For its strict adherence, its loyalty, its fidelity to the original Scriptures we plead—and here we make our stand.

Dr. Scott admits that the original Scriptures are not sectarian, but are the inspired word of God, nor would he exclude *them* from a hearing in any place of education. Even in his comprehensive political charity, he would not go so far as to shut the mouth of God out of complacency to the distorted conscience of the atheist—a being whom God recognizes only so far as to call him "a fool." Now, can these Scriptures, which are admitted to be the word of God, be faithfully translated? If they can, then is the translation the word of God. The Dr. says, p. 92, "It may be true, that in all this it (our translation) is faithful to the original, but that is not the question—it is *our* version," and our use makes it sectarian." We beg the Doctor's pardon, and insist upon his stopping just there, for *that is the precise question*—is it faithful to the original? or is it not? What is translation? Is translation possible? Mr. Paine says, no; *Age of Reason*, p. 31, he says, "How was Jesus Christ to make anything known to all nations? He could speak but one language, which was the Hebrew, and there are in the world several hundred languages, scarcely any two nations speak the same language or understand each other; and as to translations, every man who knows anything of language, knows that it was impossible to translate from one language to another, not only without losing a great part of the original, but frequently of mistaking the sense."

When unable to meet this unanswerable proof for the inspiration of the Bible, all Deists take up Paine's ground, and insist that sectarian prejudice has warped the judgments of the translators, that the original sense is lost—hence they repel the Christian when urging the truths of the Bible upon them, by the charge, "Your Bible is not faithful to the original—it is a mere sectarian book." Dr. Scott is not a Deist, nor has he any sympathy with their system, but in the case before us he is virtually driven to their arguments. Thus, p. 93, he says, "God is the Father of all men, and his word is for all men, yet there are many different views of the Divine character, and many professed revelations of His will, and several different and contradictory versions of the Holy Scriptures, and the differences of these versions are sectarian differences. The Bible reveals the will of God, it is adapted to man's spiritual wants. But has our government ever said, or have we a right to claim that it ought to decide that these predicates belong to *our version*, and not equally to the Catholics? I think not. The word of God is His gift, * * * but when we come to translate it, and are divided into sects and churches which are distinguished by using different translations, then and for the reason of this distinctive use, if for no other, these translations are all sectarian." To all these assertions we demur.

Translation is "the act of turning into another language," "a translation is that which is produced by turning into another language." A translator is "one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another." *Webster*. The same words are not used, else it would be the same text, but words of the precise import in the language into which the translation is made. Take an instance, *En arkhe hen ho Logos*, is the original of the inspired text—the English translation is, "In the beginning was the Word." The Holy Spirit here conveys the glorious truth that in the beginning was the word. He conveys just that and nothing else; and our translation conveys precisely that and nothing else. Is not this the exact mind of God in relation to this doctrine expressed in Greek characters? and is it not the same mind of God, when expressed in English ones? It is admitted that it is unsectarian when expressed in Greek words, but somehow or other becomes sectarian when expressed in English ones. If the mind and will of God be exactly the same in both expressions, and yet it is sectarian when clothed in the one dress, and unsectarian when clothed in the other, the cause of the strange metamorphosis must be sought for in the languages themselves; the Hebrew and Greek must be inspired languages, and all others sectarian. Dr. S. does not hold the theory of verbal inspiration. The object of true translation is to convey the exact mind and spirit of the original, and if these, as in the above instance, are literally rendered, faithfully rendered, the English translation is as truly God's word as is the original Greek, and is as perfectly free from all sectarian taint as is the original, for I repeat, that if the mind and spirit be retained, it matters not whether it be expressed in Greek or English, in German or Hebrew. The same principle holds true everywhere and in everything. When a Frenchman of undoubted veracity testifies in one of our courts, and his testimony is rendered into English by an interpreter, the testimony is accepted by the jury; the only question is as to the capability and integrity of the interpreter—assured of that, though they understand not a word of French, the jury acts upon the evidence. A treaty is formed between our government and that of Prussia; the original copy is in the German language, and an exact translation of all its provisions is made into English, and like the original, receives the signatures of the contracting parties. The one copy is on file in Berlin, the other at Washington—to all intents and purposes they are the same, and the English translated copy as truly contains the terms of the treaty as does the original German one. And thus is it in the great question before us—let us have the mind and will of God, and it matters not by what visible characters and words it is conveyed. Translation then, the objectors to the contrary notwithstanding, is possible—yea, it may be real and true, so perfectly so as to be the exact transcript of the original. Such we claim our version of the Bible to be, and this claim is sustained by the following from among many other considerations. On a field so wide as that which this subject opens before us, extended detail will not be expected. To indicate the several sources of proof is all that will be necessary, and, indeed, all that the limits to which I am confined will allow.

The translators of the English Bible were born and educated in a marked period of the world. The hundred years which comprise the last half of the 16th, and the first of the 17th century, were years of mighty men and mighty minds—of profound scholars, and earnest, sound thinkers. About the general period when the translators were born, the grave was just closing over the master spirits of Germany and Switzerland, and Scotland—Luther, Melancthon, Calvin and Knox. Their mantles rested on the age which followed them. The stern adherence to the text and spirit of God's word which eminently marked the old Reformers, was the leading characteristic of all that generation which succeeded them, and to which the Translators belonged. Those men stood in awe when they interpreted the Sacred Scriptures, for as yet the reckless spirit of rationalism had not developed itself. The influence of the age had much to do in preparing the men who made our translation of the Bible. Thus much in general. The particular considerations relied upon are the following. 1. *That the translators were men eminent for piety and learning.* They were chosen men out of a generation eminent for learning and piety. King James, aided by the wisdom of his wisest ecclesiastical advisers, selected the very first scholars and divines in the realm. 2. *From the number engaged in the work.* Fifty-four were chosen, forty-seven of these were actually engaged. 3. *From the length of time, devoted to the translation.* "They entered upon their task in 1607, and for three years were closely engaged in the work. 4. *From the method adopted and the care evinced in the prosecution of their labor.*

The learned Selden says, "The translators were divided into six companies who met at different places, having their respective tasks assigned them. That part of the Bible was given to him who was most excellent in such a tongue, and then they met together, and one read the translation, the rest holding in their hands some Bible in either of the learned tongues, or French, Spanish and Italian. If they found any fault they spoke, if not, they read on. When the work was completed by these six companies, the whole was revised by twelve of the translators, two having been chosen out of each of the six companies. The copy thus revised was again examined by two very learned men, Dr. Smith, and Dr. Bilson, Bishop of Winchester. Under such a process as this, running through so great a length of time, and with so many checks and guards, the introduction of any serious error would seem to be impossible. And in this connection we may add, that the translators were relieved from all pastoral or temporal employments, were placed under salaries paid from the treasury of the State, and were required to devote their whole time to this single work. And here also let the express purpose and object of this undertaking be kept distinctly in view. That purpose and object was *not*, as Dr. Scott says, to produce a version "as an antidote to Popery," or for an avowedly sectarian purpose;" very far from it indeed. If we are to credit the solemn word of all the parties concerned in that great business, King, counsellors and translators, their object, and their sole object, was to make a literal translation of the word of the Eternal God, in the English language; a translation literally faithful to the original, and free from all possible sectarian tinge. Thus they purposed to open the fountain of living waters to millions of then living men, and to hundreds of millions yet unborn. Far removed from all "sectarian purpose," were those men. Their object was comprehensive, high, holy, God-like.

The remaining consideration in our next number.

THE BULLETIN VS. THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

We regret that we are unavoidably compelled to crowd out of our columns this week, a reply which we had prepared to the leading editorial of the Bulletin of last Friday, in which the Editor takes ground in favor, if worse comes to worse, of excluding the Bible from our free schools.

We will make room for it next week, and we would simply remark, that the article is more formidable in appearance than it is unanswerable in its reasoning. Based on the tractate of Dr. Scott, of course it falls as easily as that does.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC.

We have received a catalogue of this Institution for the past year. From it we learn that during the year there were in attendance 178 pupils, viz: 112 males and 66 females.—The following persons compose the Faculty for the male department.

Rev. A. S. Gibbons, A. M., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; James M. Kimberlin, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages; Rev. James Rogers, A. M., Professor of Natural Science; O. S. Frambes, B. S., Professor of Mathematics.

The Medical Staff is composed of J. Morison, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Principles and Practice of Medicine; Isaac Rowell, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; R. Beverly Cole, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Obstetrics, etc.; E. S. Cooper, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; B. R. Carman, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; Hon. Geo. Barstow, Professor of Forensic Medicine.

The Faculty of the female department consists of Rev. George S. Phillips, Principal and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; Rev. Jas. Rogers, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science; Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, Preceptress; Miss Mary H. Thomas, Assis't Teacher in English department; Miss Mary A. Miller, Teacher in Ornamental Branches; Mr. George Schuck, Teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music, French and German.

The College year is divided into two sessions, the first beginning on the second Wednesday in July, and ending on the second Wednesday in December; the second beginning on the second Wednesday in January, and closing with the Commencement, on the second Wednesday in June.

POPERY CONDEMS THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF AMERICA.

Last week we gave a lengthened account of the action of the Archbishop of California, and his clergy at a recent meeting in St. Mary's Cathedral of this city. Our readers will remember that by these worthy Priests, most of whom are foreigners, our excellent city schools were denounced as *Pagan, Godless, Irreligious*, not fit for the education of Catholic youth.

This sentiment is not confined to California. The Bishop of Pennsylvania takes the same ground and has initiated the same movement in regard to separate schools. We clip the following from one of our exchanges:

Roman Catholics and Public Schools.—In a sermon delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral, in Pittsburgh, recently, the Rev. Mr. McMahon took high ground against the attendance of Catholic children at the Public Schools, and was warmly supported by Bishop O'Connor. The duty of making ample provision to the schools attached to the Catholic churches, for the education of all Catholics, was strongly urged. The separation of Catholic children from all connection with the Common Schools, seems to be the great object in the movements of the Romish ecclesiastics, just now, throughout the country.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—Those who have not yet seen this beautiful work of California mechanism and genius, may find themselves too late if they do not improve this present opportunity at once.

Hundreds, if not thousands, have not only been gratified, but richly repaid in seeing what will never fail in their way again. Rev. I. S. Diehl gives a full lecture on the panoramic views of the Holy Land and Temple every evening.

STATE POLITICS.

The Anti-Lecompton convention which met in Sacramento last week, made the following nominations:

For Governor, John Currey, of Solano; Lieut. Governor, John Connor, of El Dorado; Congress, Joseph C. McKibbin, of Sierra, Samuel A. Booker, of San Joaquin; Judge of the Supreme Court, Royal T. Sprague, of Shasta.

The Lecompton convention met in the same place yesterday.

A great excitement is said to exist among the different candidates.

We shall have a word to say about politics and Politicians next week.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Through the liberality of a friend connected with one of our city dailies, we are in possession of the latest news of the proceedings of the General Assemblies which held their sessions last month.

From Wilmington we have but brief dispatches, while from Indianapolis, almost next door to St. Louis, we have quite full accounts. We condense the most important.

General Assembly, N. S.

WILMINGTON, Del. May 24.

In the session to-day, the Presbytery of Kansas was recognized and connected with the Synod of Iowa. A deeply interesting debate arose in regard to church members of good moral character who neglect the communion table. It was decided by a large vote that no new action on the subject is expedient. The entire judicial business of the Assembly was harmoniously disposed of. The special report made on the foreign missions, without proposing a dissolution with the American Board, concludes that the time has come for bringing the work on the foreign field into close connection with the denomination as such.

WILMINGTON, May 25.

The Presbyterian New School Assembly has been engaged the entire day in discussing the report of the committee on Foreign Missions. The report proposes denominational action in connection with the Board, and professedly seeks to remove the obstacles in the way of harmonious co-operation as well as to excite a deeper interest in the missions of the Church.

Rev. Dr. Poor opened the discussion in an interesting speech.

The report will probably be adopted with some modifications.

General Assembly, Old School.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.

FOURTH DAY.—Mr. Sheets stated, in concluding his remarks, that Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, had said that no Seminary ought to have more than a hundred students. As soon as he sat down, Dr. Rice rose to reply.

Dr. Rice, in mounting the platform, remarked that as he was not as big as Mr. Sheets, he would have to get up where he could be seen, but he hoped the great difference in their sizes would not be counted against him in the question of the location of the Seminary.

He then gave a brief history of the origin of the present movement for the establishment of a Seminary in the Northwest. The Seminary at New Albany had belonged to the Synod of Cincinnati and the two Synods of Indiana, but they found they were not sufficiently strong to sustain it as it ought to be sustained, and hence they had sent out circulars to these Presbyteries, asking that they unite in the support of one Seminary, to be located at some convenient point in the Northwest. All agreed that one Seminary was enough for these Synods. There was no dispute on that point, and a Committee appointed to examine the proposed locations had reported with great unanimity in favor of Chicago.

Princeton, which had 180 students, belonged to six Synods, in which were 80,000 communicants of their church. He did not think 180 students too many. He expressed a doubt about Dr. Alexander's ever saying a hundred students were enough for one Seminary, and he could not take Dr. Alexander's authority for anything unless he was certain he had said it. Why, one pastor could look after a flock of five hundred people, and it would be strange if four professors could not look after more than a hundred students. If these young men wanted so much looking after, they were certainly not the kind of men to send out to take pastoral charge of the communicants of their Church.

Alleghany Seminary had 120 students, and that section was known to turn out more young men to preach the gospel, than any other. It had also Washington and Jefferson Colleges, both old and well established institutions, to supply it.

Danville has only 47 students, yet it had for a field all Kentucky and Tennessee, and had been strongly recommended by Mississippi. Danville, too, had Centre College, the only old school Presbyterian College endowed and on its feet west of the Alleghany mountains.

Union Seminary in New York City had established the fact that a great city was the best place for such an institution. The students in New York found opportunities for self-support that they could not find in the country. In cities money came together in large quantities—a millionaire was a right good thing, if he had a good heart, after all. Union Seminary had been endowed with $200,000, without going out of the city, and when a worthy student failed to have the means to prosecute his studies, there were wealthy christians all around him, ready to supply the lack.

Dr. Rice spoke till the hour for adjournment, 6 o'clock.

FIFTH DAY.—A part of the morning was occupied in calling over the list of Synods, and hearing reports on Systematic Benevolence and Narratives.

The consideration of the Report on Domestic Missions, (the order of the day,) was then taken up.

Dr. Musgrave, a member of the Board of Domestic Missions, made a statement to the Assembly. During the last year, the receipts of the Board had been over $100,000. That was less than those of the preceding year, by 5 or $6,000; still it was $11,000 above the average receipts for the past five years. The Board closed the fiscal year with a balance in its favor, of $28 000. They had no reason to expect a balance of over $15,000 or $16,000, but during the two months of January and February, their receipts had been unprecedentedly large.

The Board had slightly increased its operations, it had not in a single instance refused to make an appoin ment recommended by a Presbytery, and no Missionary had ever been sent waiting a single hour for his salary, yet the Board had not been obliged to borrow a single dollar.

The present plan of conducting the operations of the Board, (dispensing with agents and relying upon the contributions made by the Churches) was inaugurated in 1854, and had been very successful.

Dr. Humphrey reported at length on the Report of the Board, and called attention to

1. The progress of the work.
2. The limitation on its progress.
3. The overture from the southwest.
4. An investigation proposed.

The committee of which Dr. Humphrey is chairman, also submitted the following resolutions:

1. The General Assembly gratefully recognizes the blessings of the Head of the church upon its domestic missions, and upon the labors of the Board unto which the care of these missions has been an trusted.

2. The Assembly finds in the history of the Board, every reason to cherish the settled conviction of the Church respecting the ordinance of almsgiving, and its proper administration by the office-bearers, and it exhorts all the congregations under its care to maintain this ordinance as a part of religious worship.

3. The Board is instructed to establish in the city of New Orleans, an Advisory Committee, with a District Secretary, whose duty it shall be to set forward the work of missions in the southwest, the details to be arranged by conference between the Board and the said committee.

4. The Board is also empowered to make a similar arrangement with the northwest, if, on consultation with the brethren of the judicatories of that region, such a measure shall appear to be advisable.

5. The attention of the Board is particularly called to the Pacific coast as a field of missions.

6. A committee of ——— members shall be appointed by this Assembly, with instructions to inquire, to confer with the Board, and to report to the next Assembly, what changes in the organization and methods of the Board are necessary in order to its greater efficacy and wider usefulness.

The first and second were adopted; a lengthy discussion sprung up on the third. Dr. Rice, Dr. Wilson, Maj r Bliss, Dr. Lowrie, Dr. Thornwell and others took part. Amendments were proposed to locate Advisory Boards and District Secretary in Chicago and California. These were lost, and the motion for New Orleans as the place, carried.

A great sensation was produced in the Assembly by Mr. Vandyke, of Brooklyn, who made a terrible expose of the doings of the Board of Home Missions—insinuating that they seemed to desire more to keep a big balance on hand, than to promote the missionary work. They kept this balance on interest and were always bragging about it. He showed by the progress made by the Board up to the present time, that it would take just one hundred and seventy years to bring it up to meet the work it proposed to do. And for such success as that the Board expressed thankfulness to God. He thought on the contrary, that the Assembly ought to humble itself before God, in view of such shameful results.

Mr. Vandyke went on to show, from the report of the Board itself, that it was an entire failure, that it had shown itself utterly incompetent for the work. This exposure, proven at every step by facts and figures from the report, made quite a sensation in the Assembly, and was in strange contrast with the congratulatory and self-admiration speeches made by the members of the Board in the afternoon.—*Cin. Gazette.*

EASTERN ITEMS, ETC.

The Anniversary week in New York is said to have passed off with less interest and fewer bumbers in attendance than usual. Rev E. S. Lacy, we notice, took part in the exercises of the Anniversary of the A. H. M. Society.

AT THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts in the chair, strong ground for a prohibition law was taken, especially for the benefit of the following classes.

1. For reformed men who are in danger of being overthrown by the dram shops to be found on every square.

2. For those who are ashamed to drink in presence of their families, but are readily solicited and easily persuaded to do so in these pitfalls.

3. For the venders themselves, that they may be saved from being given up to hardness of heart.

4. For politicians, who have so perverted the subject of politics from its original signification of concern for the welfare of the State, to the art of getting and keeping office, that the suppression in the traffic of liquors has now become their greatest fear.

The meeting is spoken of as having been one of unusual interest.

A NEW SOCIETY has made its appearance at the Anniversaries—"The African Civilization Society." The name explains its character and object. Rev. Mr. Garnett is President.

THE TRACT SOCIETY applied in a most summary, and we think despotic manner, the gag law, to silence discussion. After Mr. Lord, a lawyer, had occupied half an hour with his carefully prepared speech, he, himself, made a "motion not to allow anybody else to speak." When asked by Dr. Thompson if there was to be *no* discussion, he answered explicitly, "Not in a meeting like this." The New York *Evangelist*, which has strongly sided with the Tract Society in its recent troubles, comments on the above thus: "If a more unworthy party trick ever disgraced a political meeting, we have yet to hear of it."

THE AMERICAN BOARD meeting was well attended from beginning to end, and addresses were made by Rev. C. C. Baldwin, missionary at Fau Chau; Rev. B. C. Meigs, of Ceylon; Rev. H. M. Scudder, M. D. of India, and Rev. Dr. Perkins, of Persia. During all the exercises, a solemn religious feeling pervaded the audience.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail arrived in this city yesterday with later news from Europe.

Dispatches by the Asia from Liverpool advise us that no battle has been fought yet.

Napoleon has reached Genoa, where he was received with the greatest pomp and enthusiasm. He has issued a stirring address.

The English Government has formally proclaimed its neutrality in the European war.

Count Berol had resigned from the Austrian ministry.

Baron de Stockel, Russian Minister to Washington, is a passenger on the Asia.

Official bulletins continued to report retrograde movements by the Austrians, whose head-quarters were at Rodio, which is about mid-way between Vocelli and Mortara.

TURIN, May 12.—The Austrians are increasing their forces near the Castle of St. Gaviana, on the road from Piacenza to Strandela. They have constructed bridges near Digerno and Motta Visconti, to protect their retreat. To-day, our soldiers pushed forward in a strong reconnoitering party as far as Casine Dietra, near Vocelli; and our artillery began cannonading the army, which, however, was not replied to. Our troops have retaken their former position.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.—In the extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet to-day, the proposition to place the Federal fortress on a war footing was agreed to. The Hanoverian representative proposed that a corps of observation should be placed on the Upper Rhine, but Russia protested.

MARSEILLES, Thursday Eve.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 4th inst. The agitation was increasing in the Turkish provinces, especially at Boznia. The Turkish government has consequently increased the number of troops to watch Boznia, Servia and Montenegro.

HOME MATTERS.

The great Overland Mail service is not to be reduced. The Attorney General decides it cannot be done. Good.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Goggins is supposed to be elected Governor of Virginia by at least 4,000 majority.

THE U. S. FLAG.—The Secretary of the Treasury is directed by the President to instruct the Collectors of the Customs to request the Captains in the merchant service, at their respective ports always to display their colors as promptly as possible whenever they meet upon the ocean, an armed cruiser of any nation.

STATE NEWS.

From the Los Angeles *Vineyard*, of the 16th inst., we scissor the following items:

STAGES TO SAN DIEGO.—To-morrow morning Messrs. Paul & Campbell's stages will leave their office at the Bella Union Hotel, at 6 o'clock, on the first trip to San Diego. For the present, the stages will leave here on Mondays and Wednesdays for the Hot Sulphur Springs, and on the latter day they will go through to San Diego.

CAMELS AT WORK.—S. A. Bishop, Esq., left here yesterday for the Central wagon road. He takes a party of men, which, with the men now on the road, will be engaged in working the road from the Colorado river east. He will be joined by Lieut. Beale on the Mojave river. It is anticipated by Mr. Bishop that they will be able to complete the work on the road and reach Albuquerque by the 1st of August. Mr. Bishop took a pack train of twenty mules and ten camels loaded with supplies. He also has in the train nine camels natives of California. These native camels are of much less size than the Asiatic camel, but it is believed that by care and attention in breeding and raising they will become equal to the imported.

COAST SURVEY.—The United States Coast Survey steamer Active, James Aiden, Esq., commander, has been, for the past two weeks, in the port of San Pedro, engaged in surveying the outer and inner harbor. The Active will proceed from San Pedro to San Francisco, and along the coast as far as Frazer river.

A NEW CLAIMANT FOR THE BODEGA TERRITORY.—The Petaluma *Journal* says:

It would appear that Gen Sutter is about to test the validity of a claim which he has for a number of years held for the possession of a tract of country lying between Cape Mendocino and Point Reys, and extending inland a distance of three leagues. This claim we understand to be based upon a grant from the Spanish government to the Russian Company, made in 1812, for a period of ninety-nine years. The grant is now and has been since 1846 or '47, claimed by General Sutter, he having purchased it of the Russian Company at the time of their leaving California.

THE LAURENCEL QUICKSILVER MINE.—The mine is about a mile and a half from the New Almaden mine, and is within the undisputed limits of the Fossatt ranch, of which Mr. L. is the chief or sole owner. He has sixty men employed in putting up works for smelting. It is said that the Laurencel mine is, next to the Almaden, the most valuable lead of cinnabar in the State.—*Alta.*

THE RAILROAD.—$50,000 has already been subscribed towards the construction of the Nevada, Auburn and Sacramento Valley Railroad, by the citizens of Auburn. $150,000 is the capital stock required.—*Nev. Journal.*

GRASSHOPPERS.—The country about Cache and Putah creeks is invaded by grasshoppers. The plains being denuded of their verdure these pests have taken to the gardens and orchards and are stripping them.—*Sac. Bee.*

The Sonora *Herald* has suspended publication. It was an able and one of the oldest papers in the State.

MINING ITEMS.

PLACER COUNTY.—The Mount Pleasant Company, says the *Iowa Hill Patriot*, have struck a prospect of $14 to the pan. This company have been very persevering in their efforts and deserve to meet with success.

The North Star Company cleaned up last week one hundred ounces.

Ford & Co.'s and the Desperate Chance claims, situated on Elizabeth Hill, are still paying well, the former yielding $14 a day to the hand, and the latter $24 per day to the share.

SIERRA COUNTY.—A company of Spaniards discovered a rich quartz ledge, about a mile east of town, on the ridge between the waters of the North and South Yubas. Sixteen dollars was taken from a small quantity of rock. As might be expected, the strike caused considerable excitement, and those posted clearly in the action succeeded in locating claims near where the discovery was made.

The miners are all making good wages at the Middle Fork. The bank claims will be extensively worked this summer, and there will be a good deal of fluming operation. Ayres, Anderson & Co., C. Grove and the French company have suspended till the flood runs down. These companies have good prospects. At Meek's several companies are successfully at work. Burbank & Bailey obtained a good prospect here last winter and took out a fifty and seventy dollar piece.—*Sierra Citizen.*

CALAVERAS COUNTY.—Three or four miles from the source of the stream, says the *San Andreas Independent*, the gold-bearing marble ledge that passes across the San Antonio river, about half a mile above the town of San Antonia, is intersected by Indian Creek. Here is located one of the most valuable claims in this county, now the property of Messrs. Chase & Thompson, two thorough-going, practical miners. The place open is about seventy feet square by fifteen deep. The dirt has all been washed from the surface down; the top, for six or eight feet, paying good wages; the bottom upon which the men are now engaged, from an ounce to twenty dollars per day to the hand.

FLORAL FAIR.—Alemada County Floral Fair held in the city of Oakland, last week, was quite a success. Not so large an exhibition as we are accustomed to see in this city, when the like is attempted, yet, as the contribution of a single county, it was indeed a credit to the society with whom it originated. Large numbers went over from the city, and the boats reaped a plentiful harvest, the beautiful moon-lit evenings contributing materially to the pleasure of the encursionists, as well as to the profits of those concerned. The oration was delivered by Reverend A. H. Myers. As is most always the case in California, the Fair wound up with the everlasting Ball.

YOUTH'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—This Society was formed March 4th, 1859. It is composed of the younger scholars of the California College. The members of this Society meet every Friday evening, for the purpose of hearing one of its members read, and another speak, and also that its members may get such books from the Library as they wish to read, and return those that they have read. The officers of this Society are elected once a month, and are not allowed to hold their office any longer than one month. We intend to have, the coming session, a mineral cabinet connected with the Library, so that its members may, if they wish, learn something about mineralogy.

☞ The name C. L. LOWE, Esq., of Marysville will always be associated with the "College of California," as one of its most liberal patrons; he having contributed largely to the fund now being collected for erecting the College buildings. Not long since this gentleman visited the College School, in which he takes a deep interest, and perceiving our need of a gymnasium, he immediately caused the necessary apparatus to be erected, at his own expense. This adds to the attractions of our beautiful and spacious grounds, and affords a means of healthy exercise to all the students. Such liberality is indeed cheering. Were all the wealthy men of our commonwealth actuated by the same spirit, a College equal to any in the East, would soon arise upon these western shores.

RE-PUBLICATION OF THE STANDARD BRITISH CLASSICS,

BY DERBY & JACKSON, 119 Nassau street New York.

Beautiful Library Illus. Editions, consisting of

Addison's Works	1 vols.	Sterne's Works	2 vols.
Goldsmith's Works	4 vols.	Swift's Works	6 vols.
Fielding's Works	4 vols.	Lamb's Works	5 vols.
Smollett's Works	4 vols.	Hunt's Works	4 vols.
Johnson's Works	3 vols.	Hazlitt's Works	5 vols.
De Foe's Works	3 vols.	Roswell's Johnson	4 vols.

DERBY & JACKSON'S LIBRARY OF STANDARD FICTION.

Pilgrim's Progress,	Rollin's Ancient Hist.	Emma,
Don Quixote,	Croly's Fables,	Corinne,
Pride and Prejudice,	Mansfield Park,	Rasselas
Sense and Sensibility,	Gil Blas,	
Arabian Nights,	Holy War,	

In addition to the above Library, DERBY & JACKSON publish a Library of Popular Biography, and a Library of Wit and Humor.

H. H. BANCROFT & Co., Booksellers and Publishers of Books and Stationery, 151 Montgomery street, San Francisco, are the Agents for the sale of Messrs. Derby & Jackson's Publications, of which they keep in store, a stock of 15,000 volumes.

We are indebted to H. H. Bancroft & Co., for the complete works of Lamb and Defoe.

Robinson Crusoe, the Great Plague, Religious Courtship, by Defoe, and five vols. by Lamb.

Defoe, every body knows is the "most extraordinary of English authors." His Robinson Crusoe is generally the first read and the last forgotten. His "Great Plague" of London, would have immortalized him had he never written Robinson Crusoe, so says Walter Scott.

Lamb, of his writings, it is said, nothing "so suggestive or striking in this department of literature has appeared since the days of Steele and Addison."

J. A. DALY.—We commend to the special and friendly notice of our friends in Portland, Oregon, and thereabouts, Mr. Daly, who goes as our agent to solicit subscribers for the PACIFIC. We hope he will be able to give a good account of the Oregonians.

We are glad to learn that quite a revival on the subject of Temperance is in progress in the interior. The Rev. G. W. FINNEY is lecturing in different places; of his efforts in Nevada, a correspondent says:

"We have just been favored by the labors of Rev. G. W. Finney, the Temperance lecturer. It is true that we have several Temperance organizations in this place, but, if one may judge by the indications, there is not sufficient interest felt in the cause to lead to efficient action. The lectures of Mr. Finney have been listened to with deep interest, and an influence for good has been exerted. His first journey over such parts of the State as he may visit, will prepare the way for greater usefulness on future visits."

Divisions of the Sons of Temperance have multiplied rapidly of late; not less than sixteen have been organized within the last four months.

Dashaway clubs are becoming the order of the day, and are springing up far and near. We cannot but hope, that politicians and office seekers will bear this in mind during the canvas, for it might possibly turn out to their disadvantage to ask their constituents to step up to the bar. Strychnine and rum will not go as far for votes now as formerly.

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

THE CROPS.

As the season of the grain harvest approaches, the prospect of an unprecedented crop of Wheat is most encouraging. We have heretofore adverted to the uncertainty which attended the late sown grain, because of the coldness of the spring, and the deficiency of rain for some time after it was above the ground. We are happy to learn, however, that the subsequent showers, in districts where the damage was not already too great, materially improved the prospect, and that a fair yield of such grain may be expected. Some of the early sown grain, in situations much exposed to the cold blasts that have been so prevalent this spring, shows a yellow tinge rather unfavorable to a full and healthy blossom, but we hear from the more important districts that in the main the crop looks well. Some few localities, where the habit of failure has become chronic, have again failed. Such is said to be the case with Yolo. In others, however, which failed last year, there will be fair crops the present. Yolo seems to be doomed to abandonment as a grain-growing county, and we learn that many of the land-owners are directing their attention to stock raising, in furtherance of which they are projecting the drainage of their tule lands, with the view of thus increasing area, and also improving much of the ground now used for herding. Doubtless they will find this branch of industry more remunerative than grain-growing has proved to them.

From the mountain districts, where every available patch of earth is now a-day cultivated, Wheat and Barley promise an abundant yield. These mining counties can boast of no large fields, but the aggregate of "patches" goes to swell materially the grain product of the State. A few weeks more, and the question of an abundance will have been solved. Unforeseen accident may yet disappoint the farmer's hopes, but it is not likely that any disaster could be general. Rust and smut may invade the most promising fields, before the grain has matured, but it is not usual, when the growth looks so healthy as at present, that blight of any kind is apt to be extensive in its visitation.

A day or two since, a small parcel of new Wheat made its appearance in this market, from San Joaquin county. It was small in grain, and rather shrivelled, but remarkably clean. It was grown on high ground, and ripened prematurely.

On all hands it is conceded that the aggregate crop of Barley will be much smaller than for many years past. The breadth of acres sown was greatly reduced, and nearly all the volunteer crop was cut for hay. Still, it is presumable, there will be a sufficiency to meet the demand for home consumption. The Oat crop, though not extensive, is represented as looking well. In regard to Barley, it may be remarked that the yield per acre promises to be larger than that of last year.

BIRTHS.

In this city, June 18th, the wife of James C. Collins (of the firm of Collins & Tiffany, Hatters,) of a son.

Lyon's Magnetic Powders, or Flea Powder.

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. The powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from these intruders. Quantities of the plant were brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan., 1853.

"MR. EMANUEL LYON—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Royal Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.

MR. E. LYON—Dear Sir: We have analyzed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animal, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURENCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every Gardener and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, D. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c. &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon, is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.

"In retiring from business, I have sold my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters patent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. This Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any marchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice;
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by PARK & WHITE, Agents, 122 Washington st., San Francisco

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS.

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A MODEL OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,

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Jerusalem, Mount of Olives, Mount Sinai, Dead Sea, Mount Hermon, Mount Tabor, Anatoth, Mount Hor, Ararat, Bethlehem, Tiberias, Smyrna, Mt. Carmel, Harbor of Rhodes, Isle of Patmos. Beyrout, Mt. Lebanon, Serepta, Coast of Sidon, Cana, Cesarea, Isle of Crete.

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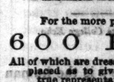

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Reapers and Combined Machines,

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As any similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

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WOOLEN AND COTTON RAGS, PAPER,
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122 WASHINGTON STREET,
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WE HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND ARE IN REGULAR receipt by every Clipper arrival, of large invoices of Goods, making, with our extensive manufactories, a larger and better assorted stock of Furniture of every description, than has ever before been offered on the Pacific coast, consisting in part of:

5,000 dozen Chairs,
400 dozen Stools,
2,000 Bureaus,
1,000 Sofas,
200 cases Tables, ass'd,
30,000 lbs Hair,
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FEATHERS, Best Live Geese Feathers, Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c. &c.

Pelton's Varnish, Mouldings, Veneers, and a general assortment of Furniture Trimmings.

Our great facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, enable us to offer our Immense Stock of Goods at less prices than any other house can import them.

All orders from the country will, as formerly, receive our careful and prompt attention.

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Clothing Store,

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They have a Large and well selected Stock of the most Fashionable and Elegant Fitting Garments,

Manufactured principally by

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Of every description: and they sell at

Much less Prices,

Than any other Store in San Francisco, and their Motto is "ONE PRICE."

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GENTLEMEN:—We offer you the following inducements, to close us out:

	RED. PRICE.
Best quality White and Blue Laid or Wove Letter Paper, per quire	35 cts. 40
Best quality Note Paper, all sizes or colors, per quire	25 30
Best quality French Carmine Ink, per bottle	25 ... 40
" David's Red Ink "	12½ ... 25
" Arnold's " "	12½ ... 25
" " Writing Fluid, qts	25 ... 1.00
" " " pints	12½ ... 50
" Copying Ink, qts	1.00 ... 1.50
Other sizes in proportion.	
Faber's Pencils, per dozen	50 ... 75
Portfolio "	50 ... 60
Prepared Gum, with Cap, large	50 ... 75
" " small	25 ... 50
Wafers, per dozen boxes	25 ... 4.00
80 lbs Blotting Board, per sheet	10 ... 25
Stamps, Type, and Ink, for clothing, per name	75 ... 1.00
Payson's Indelible Ink, per bottle	25 ... 50
Gold Pens, at Discount of 33½ per ct. from regular prices.	
Novels, at one-half New York Market Prices.	

☞ All our other Goods for sale at the same Proportion.

We are in a Wooden Building, and contrary to our inclination are unable to effect Insurance, even for a short time, therefore feel the necessity of clearing our Goods out this week, before they are changed into Ashes.

AUCTION SALES:

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings,

AT HALF PAST SEVEN o'clock.

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SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.

AT REDUCED RATES.

The character of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines is too well established to exhibit any testimonials in regard to their merits. They have received the same decision of all the papers in the country, and received the FIRST PREMIUM at all the fairs in 1858, OVER ALL OTHER

BY REV. T. D. STRONG.

There was one who walked not in pleasure's train,
Whom wealth could not bind with her gilt'ring chain,
Who sat this with those who the wine cup drain
At midnight.

For a gem was the gift of his spirit's birth,
And a diamond heart was that told him its worth,
When the stars kept watch o'er the slumb'ring earth
At midnight.

And the toil-polished gem gave him light to scan
With the clearer lines of God's writing his
On the walls of space and the soul of man
At midnight.

It made him friends of the age down,
And they taught him their lore, as he sat alone,
While over the page the dim light shone
At midnight.

And into his ear with these voices of yore
The sounds of the coming ages pour,
Like the voice of rivers on a rock-girded shore,
At midnight.

And the nations repeated the world-honored name,
The noble work and the deathless fame
Of the toiler who wrought by the taper's flame
At midnight.

Yet few who were blessed by his mighty thought,
Ever knew of the price with which it was bought
Or the life that had burned with the taper out
At midnight.

From the College Echo.

A Passage from the Life of a Coat.

As I was sitting in my room the other day, trying to find a subject for a composition, I was surprised to hear my name called, in a small but pleasant voice, which seemed to proceed from the opposite wall. I listened a few seconds, when I heard the same again. I immediately perceived that it was the voice of my old coat which hung in the place I have indicated. "What would you have?" I asked, in as bland a tone as I could assume. "I have a tale to unfold," said the coat, "of mingled insults and injuries, slights and affronts, which should cause you, as well as my former masters, to put on sack-cloth, and expiate your injustice to me, by a full confession and a four-fold reparation." It paused as if to take breath, for it had spoken rapidly, and I said, "Let me know what your grievances are, and I will try to satisfy you." "In the first place," proceeded the coat, "I have been shut up in a dark trunk for weeks together; excluded from the light of day; deprived the pleasure of viewing the works of nature; of seeing the sun, the moon, or the rainbow; or of hearing the music of the birds. Totally deprived of companions, my place of confinement has been dark and lonely, as a hermit's cell. What is the famous Bastile, or the renowned tower of London, compared to the prison in which you condemned me to spend so many weary days, and all this for no crime, or even suspicion of crime; but merely to keep me from contact with dust.

"Sir, I have suffered more and greater injustice than that which drove your fathers to rebel against their rulers. 'I've had wrongs to stir a fever in the blood of age, and make the infant's sinews strong as steel.' When my firs' master wore me the first time"—"What," I exclaimed; "were you not new when I bought you?" The coat answered "No!" and I instantly resolved never to wear it again; which resolution no doubt appeared in my countenance; for the garment immediately relapsed into a silence which all my entreaties, all my promises, threats and menaces were unavailing, to cause it to break.

The moral to be derived from this incident is, first: cheating will out; and second, bondage how'r well-meant, will rebel.

ELIJAH JAMES.

From the College Echo.

National Prejudice.

Prejudice is characteristic of nations as well as of individuals; in both it arises from many sources. Among the causes of national prejudice may be patriotism itself. Partiality for one's country entering more or less into the feeling of patriotism, is apt to overrate its merits as compared with other countries, and so grow into prejudice. This feeling may arise from ignorance.

Those that are ignorant cannot understand the true condition of affairs between their country and any other; and feelings of prejudice against any other country are easily awakened, and the people, not knowing enough to set themselves right, harbor and cherish those feelings. Feelings of national prejudice may arise from selfishness. The selfish man has so little a soul, and thinks so much of himself, that he can easily allow feelings of the most bitter prejudice against any other country than that in which he spends his miserly existence.

Frequently, feelings of national prejudice arise from vanity and pride. The vain or the proud like to see their own country in better circumstances than any other; and if the other country gains a little advantage over their own, this awakens feelings of prejudice.

National prejudice, as before stated, is an evil. It sets the people of one country at variance with another. It affects the legislation, and, more than all, it destroys the peace and prosperity of a country. The cure of national prejudice may be effected in several ways, one of which is, diffusing education by the influence of colleges and schools. By giving all the youth a liberal education, when they grow to manhood we shall have an enlightened class amongst us capable of understanding the true condition of affairs.

Now, in conclusion, look at the present condition of the United States. Every youth has a chance of obtaining a good education; and thereby, when he grows up to manhood, and takes his part in the busy scenes of life, he can discern between the true and the false, and can put aside all feelings of prejudice, and help the world to that happy state when

Prejudice no longer holds the people's sway,
But love and friendship rule the happy day.

W. A. STUART.

From the College Echo.

Poetry.

I wonder not that the ancients regarded [illegible] few [illegible] old, [illegible] ing [illegible] and [illegible] pos [illegible] with a [illegible] ed, [illegible] red [illegible] by [illegible] poetry? What beauties, what dazzling scenes burst upon the rapt vision of one who enters the mysterious land of song! Well may he tread reverently the velvet lawn; it is holy ground. Well may he wonder when he beholds the bush of poetry, blazing with the flames of eloquence, but not consumed. Blest is the man in whose soul is the spirit of poetry. He shall speak with the Almighty face to face, and hear God's voice in the murmuring breeze, as in the roaring torrent; in the gentle evening zephyr, as in the rude, bowling blast. He shall see the chariot of God's power riding on the whirlwind, or behold his fiery pathway through the heavens. * * * * * *

O, sacred Poetry! A soothing spirit in every season of sadness and of sorrow! When the fervent soul pours forth its melting plaint; when the crushed heart sighs forth its feeble wail; what voice so eloquent as time? Or, in seasons of sunshine, when the heart swells with bounding hopes, and pleasing anticipations, still welcome is the voice of song. To the youth, fresh from his early dreams, while the gentle rays of hope still shine on the frail bubble of fancy: time is no unwelcome voice. Or, when the more advanced have sat them down, at life's twilight hour, to muse upon the past, and to garner up the precious relics treasured in memory's sacred urn—oh! sweet are the strains that linger in the vale of remembrance!

J. A. D.

From the College Echo.

The Heart.

What an inscrutable mystery is the human heart. What can be more gentle and loving? What can be half so pitiless? No rock that ever reared its hard front above the sea, could stand more unshaken while the stormy winds dashed the waves against its sides, and scattered them abroad in spray, or beat them into wreaths of foam, than men can stand, while against them, as against rugged granite, other men are tost and broken. They feel the quivering flesh; their hard sides are besprinkled with the blood of those that the winds of fate beat and dash against them; they will look upon their fellow-men panting out life at their very feet, and see how, throb by throb, hope, love and life go out, and they will not care; they feel no sympathy, no pain; they will not extend a helping hand, they will hardly relax one line in the rigidity of their faces, to cheer or encourage the unfortunate on the brink of destruction. Who would think this was possible to a man, who, in a change of mood, would be thrown into great distress at beholding a fellow-creature in mere physical pain, or be moved to pity by the crying of a hungry kitten? When men once set themselves to be hard-hearted, they can be so; but they never can do it without injury to themselves. They may not be aware of this at the time, but they will see it all clearly enough by-and-by. It is a sad calamity to be made without force and resolution, but there will be a short and more easily balanced account with the weak and gentle, than that which will at the last appal the obstinate and hard-hearted. Be gentle, be genial to all, especially to those who look to you for help.

DYER A. CARPENTER.

A Child's Logic.

In the vicinity of D——, lived a poor but industrious man, depending for support upon his daily labor. His wife fell sick, and not being able to hire a nurse, he was obliged to confine himself to the sick bed and family.—His means of support being thus cut off, he soon found himself in need. Having a wealthy neighbor near, he determined to go and ask for two bushels of wheat, with a promise to pay as soon as his wife became well enough to leave, so that he could return to his work. Accordingly, he took his bag, went to his neighbor's, and arrived there while they were at family prayers.

As he sat on the door-stone, he heard the man pray very earnestly that God would clothe the naked, feed the hungry, relieve the needy, and comfort all that mourn. The prayer concluded, the poor man stepped in and made known his business, promising to pay with the avails of his first labors. The farmer was very sorry he could not accommodate him, but he had promised to lend a large sum of money, and had depended upon his wheat to make it out; but he presumed neighbor A—— would let him have it.

With a tearful eye and a sad heart the poor man turned away. As soon as he left the house the farmer's little son stepped up and said:

"Did you not pray that God would clothe the naked, feed the hungry, relieve the distressed, and comfort the mourners?"

"Yes—why?"

"Because, father, if I had your wheat, I would answer that prayer."

It is needless to add that the Christian father called back the suffering neighbor, and gave him as much as he needed.—*Religious Herald.*

A YANKEE STORY.—The Yankees I am told, take advantage of the cannibal propensities in the rats. A clever Yankee being much troubled with rats, and determined to get rid of them, tried every possible plan, but without success. At length he got a lot of rats and shut them in a cage; they devoured one another till only a single one was left. He then turned this one loose, who, excited with the blood of his fellow-rats, and having become a genuine cannibal, killed and ate all the wild rats he could find on the premises.—*Dunbrad New. History.*

WATER-CURE AND HOMOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,

Graduate of the New York Hygeia Therapeutic College,

Has opened a First-Class Water-Cure and Homopathic Establishment, in the large and pleasant house formerly occupied by Mrs. Tilden, on

SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN TAN & HOWARD.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS THE FIRST on the Pacific coast that combines all the advantages of Hygienic medication, and will be equal to any in the Atlantic States or Europe.

In the treatment of Dr. Smith, all curable diseases, acute or chronic, can be cured. His theory of disease is not that of the old school, hence his practice is not to destroy the vitality and strength of the system of life by the heroic, cupping, bleeding, calomel, tartar, bursting, purging, and vomiting, means so destructive to life.

BRONCHIAL and CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE HEART, LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, APOPLEXY, FITS, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, FETID SORE THROAT, CROUP, SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS, PILES, PROLAPSE AND INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CHRONIC AND ACUTE DIARRHŒA, should try the efficacy of this treatment, however desperate the cases, and thus lessening their chances of a permanent recovery. CANCERS cured by an entirely new process.

Bone Setting.

Dr. Smith has a knowledge of the ART OF BONE SETTING, as successfully practised by Dr. Bennet Dorsey, of Connecticut, and by the only one in California familiar with the peculiar system. Water is by far the most effectual curative agent in all cases of broken bones, dislocations, sprains, bruises, &c., &c.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The arrangements of the institution are particularly adapted to the successful treatment of uterine diseases and displacements, curvatures of the spine, &c. Dr. Smith will give special attention to this class of diseases, which, according to the decision of the State Medical Board, are alarmingly prevalent in California. Women anticipating confinement will be accommodated with pleasant and separate apartments, the best medical and surgical attention and nurses in the State, and every convenience calculated to render parturition easy and natural, at even less expense than the ordinary charges of physicians.

Gymnasium.

The institution will have a Gymnasium, with various appliances adapted to all degrees of physical strength, where ladies either connected with the institution or not, can take judicious and healthful exercise.

Electro-Chemical and Vapor Baths.

The Electro-Chemical Baths, now conceded to be so valuable when judiciously applied, in eradicating the effects of the Poison Oak, and other poisons, both mineral and vegetable, and in the treatment of Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Paralytic and Cutaneous diseases, will be administered to patients without extra charge.

Lectures and other Medical Entertainments.

Dr. Smith having been a teacher of Physiology, the acknowledged science of mind, and being familiar with the different temperaments which constitute the basis of mental and physical vigor, he is the better enabled to diagnose and treat the diseases of the mind—insanity in all its forms, &c., &c.

Those having friends afflicted with insanity, should call on Dr. Smith, who will satisfy them of his thorough knowledge of the human mind in its healthy and diseased condition.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1858.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This certifies that Dr. Barlow J. Smith is a graduate of the New York Hygeia Therapeutic College, which college has a regular charter from the Legislature of the State, and is authorized to grant Diplomas conferring on its students the same privileges and immunities in relation to the practice of the healing art, that is conferred by the Diplomas of any Allopathic or other Medical College in this country.

Dr. Smith has devoted much attention to Pharmacy, especially in its connections with Physiology and Pathology, a portion of the time under the instructions of Fowler & Wells of this city, and has labored *successfully* as a teacher and lecturer on these subjects.

R. T. TRALL, M. D.,

Principal N. Y. Hygeia Therapeutic College.

Complimentary Resolutions.

At the close of a course of ten lectures on Phrenology and Physiology by Dr. Barlow J. Smith, at the Hygeio Medical College, New York, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the medical class, with the request for their publication in the Phrenological and Water Cure Journals:

Resolved, We have listened with pleasure and profit to a course of lectures from our fellow-student, Dr. B. J. Smith, on Phrenology and Physiology, and as we deem the *science* of Phrenology as connected with Physiology, of the utmost importance, therefore,

Resolved, That in Dr. Smith we recognize a teacher of whom this College may well be proud, and that he is capable of reflecting honor upon the science he so ably demonstrates.

Resolved, That his discoveries in Physiology claim our highest attention and regard as reformers and students of nature.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate Dr. Smith's application of Phrenology to the study and diagnosis of disease; and that as students of medicine we have derived principles of diagnosis which have proved invaluable, being enabled to determine, from an examination of the head, to what particular disease a person is predisposed.

Resolved, That as the principles of Phrenology by which Dr. Smith determines the healthy or diseased condition of the body are original, not having been attained or set forth by any other individual, he merits great credit for their discovery.

Resolved, That as Dr. Smith intends to leave our institution soon for a permanent residence in California, with a view to the dissemination of these truths and the principles of Hygiene, as taught at this College, we heartily recommend him to the friends of our cause wherever he may locate.

(Signed) A. T. HAMILTON, M. D.,
B. W. CHILDS, M. D.,
E. H. PHILLIPS, M. D., } *Committee.*

Dr. Smith will attend patients in all parts of the city, so far as he can consistently with the interests of those in the institution.

Persons can be accommodated with Baths and treatment at the institution without board, if desired.

THOMAS HILL will attend to the business department of the institution.

The families of Dr. Smith and Mr. Hill will reside in the institution, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it a pleasant and health-restoring home for invalids.

A limited number of persons desiring PHYSIOLOGICAL DIET can be accomodated.

TERMS,

Consultations, verbal or by letter, ... FREE.
For Board and treatment, per week, ... $20 to $30 00
(according to the attention required.)
Examination, with verbal advice for home treatment, ... 5 00
" " written " " 10 00
Letters of inquiry promptly answered, and Circulars sent on application.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D.

References.

Messrs. D. O. Mills, Sacramento: Mr. C. T. Fay, San Francisco.
Chas. Crocker, " Hon. Gilbert A. Grant, "
L. Upson, " P. P. Tracy, "
Jno. Lolmes, " Rich. Chesbrey, "
J. B. Wooster, " J. A. Banks, "
Thos. Gardner, " P. L. Weaver, "
Jno. Booth, " A. A. Balbo, Pinmas Co.
H. P. Osborn, " P. P. Caine, Oroville.
C. Cole, " F. E. Cannon, Butte Co.
Mark Hopkins, "

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Smith having established a first class Water Cure and Motorpathic Institution in this city, and feeling a great interest in the success of such an institution, based upon natural and rational principles of the healing art, I have taken charge of the business department. Dr. Smith is a graduate of a regularly chartered Medical College, a thorough Physician by nature, as well as by education, and has won the confidence of those who have tested and adopt his treatment, that they will rejoice in the inspiration of returning health, and verify all that is said in his favor.

THOMAS HILL,
Late of Hill, Wooster & Co.

Motorpathy, or Movement Cure.

OF MOTORPATHY, it is only necessary to say here that Peter Henry Ling, the originator of this system, was a Swede, and that the system practised in Sweden is an institution established by Government, for nearly forty years, and that it has received the highest commendations from several governments, commanders in the army, and physicians of the highest standing.

BARON "BALLOW," who was treated in the institution at Stockholm, thus speaks of it:

"The Ling system not only aims at reducing to a science the muscular development of the body, but by means of both active and passive movements, at reaching the seat of the disease and stimulating the various organs of the body to a healthy action. In the former of these, Ling has certainly succeeded; there is no other system of muscular training that will bear comparison with his. Through my attendance I could not help but notice the effect of the discipline upon the patients, especially the children. The weak and listless gradually strengthened themselves; the pale sickly look color and every expression of the cripple and paralytic recovered the use of their limbs—in short, all, with the exception of a few hypochondriacs, exhibited very marked improvement. There was no voluntary exercise, everybody was being examined upon. The result of my observations and experience is that this system of physical education is undoubtedly the best in the world, and that as a remedial agent in all cases of congenital weakness or debility, as well as for those diseases which from deranged circulation, its value can scarcely be over-estimated."

There are several institutions in the United States established upon this plan, which we will mention that of Charles F. Taylor, M. D., in New York city, the celebrated institution of Dr. Hamilton, of Rochester, N. Y., (exclusively for women,) and that of Dr. Halsted, at Round Hill, Northampton Mass.

Hydropathy.

The success and advantages of Hydropathy over the old system of poisoning with drug medication, are well known.

On the use of water, Dr. Smith does not rely upon COLD water alone, but upon water of all temperatures, according to the strength of the patient and the nature of the disease, in connection with all other hygienic conditions, such as AIR, ELECTRICITY, DIET, REST, EXERCISE, &c., &c. Neither does he believe water will "wash out all diseases," as some Allopaths are ignorant or malicious enough to charge upon Hydropathists; but as water enters more largely into the constituents of the body than all other elements combined—the new-born infant being composed of about ninety per cent. of water, the adult of about *eighty* per cent. and water forms about *ninety* parts of one hundred of blood, the fluid which supplies every part with its vitality—consequently the human system has more affinity with water and yields more readily to its influence than any and all other elements known to the *materia medica*. Those who have seen its power and given it a fair trial never go back to drugs. Whenever there is disease, there is generally inflammation, and what will absorb heat so readily and surely as water? You who are sick, ask your physician if there can be any objection to even your greatest and poisonous drugs. A few years since there was not an advocate of hydropathy, now there are hundreds of thousands in the United States and Europe to testify in its behalf. Try it and you will bless the day. [ap 7-

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PULU DEPOT,

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They execute, to order, in the best style, and at short notice—

Posters, Billheads, Circulars,
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And in fact everything that can be printed; and the principal recommendations for their work are its

Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.

They have the advantage of a POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE, and two of ADAMS' PATENT POWER PRESSES for fine book and newspaper work, acknowledged through out the United States to be the

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For book work they possess large fonts of type, most of which is new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material.

The office is also supplied with a large quantity of ENGRAVINGS, suitable for newspaper use, a complete want; which, by judicious use, render work of many kinds far more attractive to the eye and better adapted to claim public attention.

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Parties in the Interior, wishing anything in the way of Printing or Book Binding, can send their orders by Mail or Express, which will receive prompt attention.

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READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

New and Choice Varieties for Retailing.

Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers in Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.

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TO BE CONVINCED THAT GEO. H. WOOD is making the best SEMI-CIRCULAR INDELIBLE INK, for marking Clothes, Napkins, &c., call and see specimens on exhibition, No. 186 Washington street, (Tylers' Bookstore,) San Francisco.

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COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

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The site of the School is a choice spot on the Encinal of Oakland. While its nearness to the great center of trade and society in the State, and its position on the same Bay, renders it easy of access to visitors, it is sufficiently secluded and separate to secure to the student a safe and proper seclusion.

The principal buildings are the Mission House and the Academy Hall. The Mission House is a three-story building, well finished, of ample dimensions, and arrangements suitable for the accommodation of such a number of students as may be desired. The Academy Hall is a fine structure, 36 feet by 70, with wings, affording a common Study Hall and Recitation Rooms, sufficient for one hundred and fifty pupils.

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The Studies are divided into three courses. The first of one year, is introductory to the others. The second and third are of three years each: the one of these is preparatory to College; the other comprises the branches of a Common English Education, with extra and optional studies, adapted to special business purposes and pursuits.

It is intended that particular attention shall be given to the instruction of classes in Surveying and Engineering, in Drafting of Plots, Charts and Maps.

The Boarding House will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Hoth, whose fine pupils will enjoy, as far as possible, the advantages of a home.

The Fall Term will commence on the First day of November next.

For further information respecting terms, prices and conditions of payment, all who inquire are referred to the printed circulars to be found at the following places:

San Francisco: at the principal bookstores. Sacramento: Kirk & Co's bookstore, corner J and 4th sts. Marysville: O. Amy's bookstore. Placerville: Nugent & Pettit's bookstore. Nevada: Geo. Webb's bookstore. Grass Valley: John Parker's store. Stockton: J. L. Campbell's bookstore. Columbia: Post Office. J. R. Tinkam. San Jose: Lovey Brothers' bookstore. Petaluma: Elder & Bitman, Main street.

For admission or information, application may be made by letter, or otherwise, to Rev. Henry Durant, Principal, Oakland, Cal.

SAM'L H. WILLEY,
Sec. of Trustees.

San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1858.

FOLSOM INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, INCORPORATED AS a High school, under the control of an independent Board of Trustees, is beautifully located in the Foot Hills at Folsom, the terminus of the S. V. Railroad, easily accessible from all parts of the State. A large brick building, three stories high, finished throughout, has been completed expressly for this enterprise. It includes the family residence of the Principal, rooms for twenty-eight boarding pupils, dining hall and large school room under the same roof. Ladies alone will lodge in the present building; male students can be accommodated in the residences of excellent families.

Thorough instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best academies in the East, and hope as students are desired except those who wish to make the best improvement of the advantages here enjoyed.

Extra charges for board, tuition, room, family superintendence, and fire wood, $100 for three months, paid monthly in advance.

Students furnish their own rooms except that stoves are provided.

No visitors are desired on the Sabbath.

For information, address the Principal at Folsom.

T. S. V. BLAKESLEE,
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Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alvion or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at about four blocks to

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Where they will find a well arranged FIRST CLASS HOUSE with neatly furnished Single and Family Rooms, at very moderate prices.

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STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND BETTER board, for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.

Give me a call. F. E. WETGANT.

A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free

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Board per Week $6 00
Board and Lodging, according to Rooms ... from 8 to 10 00
Single Meals 50
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The reputation of this House is too well known to require comment.

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The continued support of a liberal traveling public is solicited.

L. HILLMAN, ... Proprietor.

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300 DOZ. CANS FRESH WHORTLEBERRIES;
200 do do Pine Apple;
200 dozen cans Fresh Peaches;
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100 do do Prunes.

The above luxuries are daily furnished upon the table at the

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It has been acknowledged by all that during the past five years, I have far excelled all other Artists in California in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the

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at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheap quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All of the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand forever.

You have but to ask yourselves the single question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glass, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.

Plain Photographs, of the size of the largest Daguerreotype, only $2 each, if five are taken. Who will not give a large frame picture to a friend, when it can be obtained for only $2? We guarantee as good a plain Photograph, if not better, than can be obtained in the United States; and a hundred per cent. better than those taken by any Artist on the Pacific Coast.

Very large size Photographic Views for only $5 each, if three are taken. Think of the pleasure it would give friends at home to receive a correct picture of the place where you reside! Improve this fine weather while it lasts, and send in your orders.

I have arranged my business, so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, ante that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to set each style to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of may be obtained, and without detention to my numerous customers, having four times the capacity of any other rooms in the State.

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